BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI NUMBER 2009.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

IS HEREBY GIVEN.---Merchants and Dealers wishing to tender supplies for the public service at reduced rates are hereby informed that every encouragement will be given to those who may come forward, and every information and assistance afforded on application at this office, as Tenders will hereafter be invited for the supply of Cattle, Grain and various other articles required at this station by contract; his notice is given to enable all who are anxious, to make themselves acquainted with the regulations of the country, any merchant or Dealer who may not meet with due attention and support is hereby required to address the Commissary General of the army direct.

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Comy. General.

BELGAUM,
ASSIST. COMY. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
16th *January*, 1831. [322]

FOR SALE. A Handsome DARK BROWN PONEY, warranted sound and can be had on trial if required. For further particulars apply to SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Office. [313]

WANTED.—A few intelligent Lads as Apprentices to a respectable profession. Apply at the Courier Office. [315]

JUST PUBLISHED
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR FOR 1831.
(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST DEC.)

CONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetual Register Description of Bombay, illustrated with Lithographic drawings of different public buildings. Chronicle of Occurrences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC FOR 1831. Tables of the Equation of Time, Sun's Right Ascension and Declinations Latitudes and Longitudes of Port, and Places on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, Heights of the Principal Mountains and Edifices; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; Tables of Specific Gravities, and of the value of Annuities on a single life.

Part 2d.—Regulations for the receipt and delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office, Custom House, Civil, Military, Naval, and Shipping Regulations; Regulations of the Naval Fund; Table of Precedence in India; Govt. Loan Regulations; Tables or coverting Bombay into Sicca rupees, and vice versa; Stamp regulations Abstracts of Rules, Ordinances and Regulations of Govt.; Tables of Coins, Weights and Measures; of fees in the Supreme Court of Judicature; and of Ecclesiastical fees; Miscellaneous Naval information.

Part 3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and Naval List, with Indices.

Part 4th.—List of the Governors of Bombay from 1665 to the present time, the Royal family, the King's Ministers, The Board of Controul, The Court of Directors, Governments of India and the Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts the King's Naval Establishment in the East Indies, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Requests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Police, His Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Literary Society, Education and Native Education Society, Auxiliary Bible and other Societies, Highland Society, East Indian Amelioration Fund, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, African Society; Royal Asiatic Society; List of Merchan Ships, Account of Insurance and Laudable Societies---Company's Agents at home and abroad---Houses of Agency, Rates of Merchant, and Agent's commission, Warehouse Rents Assistants in Public Offices, European Inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

Births, Marriages and Deaths; Arrivals and Departures in 1830.

PRICE 5 RUPEES, STITCHED AND COVERED.

PLAN OF THE ISLAND.

A Plan of the island, with references to upwards of a hundred residences may be obtained at the Courier Office. *Price One Rupee.* [320]

FOR SALE. The Indian Calendar for 1831. Price 2 rupees and a half. [317]

TO be let, a large and Commodious upper roomed Bungalow with out houses, situated at Ombroly, opposite to Cowasjee Patell's Tank. For particulars apply to Pestonjee Merwanjee in the Fort. [319]

Bombay, 1st *February*, 1831.

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in a few days.—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.---8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark.---9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of horses and their remedies.---10. "Jactans versus Hokey Pokey," a Sporting trial, 11. Coursing Antelopes with Grey hounds.---12. The Deesa Meeting.

RACING CALENDAR.---Poonah, Surat, Hajeepore, Deesa, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Benares, and other races. [318]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office, Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831..... 5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831..... 2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms. [321]

FOR SALE.—The Quarterly Army List, corrected to the 1st October, price per copy 3 rupees. [316]

For Passage to London or the Cape of Good Hope.

THE teak built ship TRIUMPH, 600 tons, THOMAS GREEN, commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers Carries a Surgeon, and will sail on the 12th February, touching for Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Apply to Captain GREEN at the Office of P. STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 1st *February*, 1831. [314]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th *January*, 1831.

No. 51. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to explain that it was never intended that an officer who may become entitled to the reward of Rupees 800, on account of his acquirements in the Marhatta Language, under the rules laid down in General orders, dated the 23d of December 1829, should also draw for the same language the Moonshee allowance granted by General orders of the 19th of April, 1825.

No. 52. Lieutenant W. Coghlan of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a Furlough to Europe, for three years for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 29th *January*, 1831.

No. 53. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to accept the resignation of Captain J. A. Wilson of the Royal Artillery, of his Situation of Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor from the date of his embarkation on board the Ship Sir Edward Paget.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity to express his high sense of Captain Wilson's conduct and services, while on the Personal Staff of the late lamented Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, and particularly during his last fatal illness. The unwearied and zealous attention, the constant care and cordial sympathy displayed by Captain Wilson, during that melancholy period, could emanate only from a deep feeling of duty united with a sincere and warm attachment to the regretted object of his solicitude, which the Governor in Council has contemplated with interest, satisfaction and pride, and regards as the sure evidence and fruit of a character and disposition of the highest stamp.

Bombay Castle, 31st *Jan.* 1831.

No. 54. Lieutenant A. Urquhart of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry is appointed Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor in succession to Captain J. A. Wilson of the Royal Artillery, returned to England.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sect. to Govt.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES, 1831.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

FIRST RACE.—A plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 8st. 7lb. heats 1½ mile and a distance.

	age	st.	lb.	oz.			
Mr. Charlston's G. A. H. Paris...	6..	8	7	8..	0	1	1
Mr. Eastwick's C. A. H. LittleTough	aged	6	10	"..	0	2	2
Mr. Williams's, B. A. H, Frederick.	6..	8	7	"..	0	0	3
Capt. Moore's.. C. A. H. Bedouin...	"..	7	10	8..	1	3	0
Mr. Hay's.... B. A. H. Prince ...	"..	8	4	6..	3	0	0
Capt. Andrew's G. A. H. Portfire...	"..	8	8	12..	2	0	0

Time First Heat.---Dist. 17½, 1 1, 1 2, 1 2½. Total 2 23.

Second Heat.—Dist. 17 1 1, 1 1, 1 2½, Total 3 21½.

Third Heat.---Dist. 18, 1 1, 1 2½, 1 3½. Total 3 25.

First Heat won easy.—Second Heat won by half a neck.—Third Heat won by a length and a half.

SECOND RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees each Subscriber, P. P. for all Arab Horses, that have never won upon any Course, weight for age, heats 2 miles, to be closed on the 1st January, 1831.

	age	st.	lb.			
Capt. Andrew's.....G. A. H. Magic...	5	.8	5..	1	1	
Capt. Mansfield names Major Moore's.....G. A. H. Rambler.	6..	8	5..	2	2	
Mr. Charleston names Mr. Gray's .....B. A. H. Spy.....	5..	8	12..	3	3	

Time First Heat 4 22,- Second Heat, time not taken. Both won easy.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie	London ...	in March.
Upton Castle,..	Duggan	Do	15 Feb.
Bolton	Clarkson	London....	in March.
Jean.....	Finlay	Clyde.....	all Jan.
Triumph	Green.....	London and Cape.	31st Jan.
Morning Star ..	Adlee	London	
Cleveland.....	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape..	

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Brunswick, Cleveland.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9½ *a* 1 | 10
Calcutta 30 days 105¾ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days per B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 139 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 107 Do. Do: Do.
1825 5 per Cent 110 Do. Do. Do.
Present 5 per Cent 106¾ Do. Do. Do.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1831.

His Majesty's Ship Challenger, Captain Freemantle, after a short Cruise at Sea, arrived again in the harbour on Sunday morning the 30th ultimo.

In communicating the departure of Lady Beckwith from this Presidency we have been relieved from a painful silence which a delicacy to that Lady's feelings had alone caused, conscious as we were that our remarks might meet her eye and again open that wound it is our anxious wish to heal.

To recount the private virtues of the late Sir Sidney Beckwith would be needless, as the Society of this Presidency has had ample opportunity of knowing and appreciating his mild, considerate and gentlemanly bearing. In the words of one of our living Poets he may be said to have ever been,

"True as his own sword
Of admirable temper, clear and bright,
Polished and keen, tho' pliant yet upright."

The public acts of the late Sir Sidney Beckwith's life are to be found in the Campaigns of the late Lord Cornwallis in India, and in the History of the Rifle Brigade in Europe, of which he has well been styled "the Father." Sir Sidney Beckwith first entered the Army in the 71st Regiment th[illegible] serving in India, with which he continued several years, and with it returned to Europe.

Whilst employed in India he formed a friendship with Sir John Malcolm—one of his earliest companions in arms, and with whom he was associated almost to the last moments of his life.

On the return of Sir Sidney Beckwith to Europe he, with many of his company, volunteered to form part of the Rifle Brigade—an arm then but lately added to the service—with this very company he was the first to be engaged with the enemy on board the Elephant at Copenhagen under the eye of Nelson himself, who from that day forward retained for him a warm and steady friendship.

This brilliant success was followed by rapid promotion; he shared with the Rifle Brigade in their various and distinguished services and met in their command, the approbation and praise of the first Captain of the day.

That the loss of Sir Sidney Beckwith has been felt by all ranks, the mention of his name in any circle is sufficient to prove, and that this regret has extended to the highest ranks in the Presidency, we beg leave to quote the words of a letter we have seen from our Present Governor.

"It is my most earnest wish and desire both as regards Lady Beckwith and the Members of Sir Sidney's family, to do every thing in my power that may shew the high respect I entertain for his truly noble character, and how deeply I lament his loss."

In concluding this short memoranda of the public life of our late Governor, we cannot but express our gratification in learning that it is the intention of many of the leading members of Society to commemorate in a suitable manner the melancholy event, and that a monument is to be erected where he was buried, on the summit of the Mahableshwar Hills.

The following interesting article upon the probable consequences which the late events in France are likely to produce upon the rest of Europe is taken from Blackwood's Magazine for Sept. Speaking of Germany the writer observes.

"Germany, from its situation, power, and high condition of intellect, stands first in all considerations of European danger or European hopes. Nothing can be conceived so anomalous as the aspect which it presents. Like the realms of Chaos and original Night, in which all the principles of orders and harmony for future worlds were struggling for mastery, as mere elements of uproar, every university in the land affords a stage on which capital interests of man, as a social being, are given up to the fury of disputers and theorists—raving beyond the license of fever and delirium; whilst in each of the haughty schools, some great Doctor *Scrathicus* or *Inexpugnabilis* presides as umpire for the moment, like "the anarch old," and "by decision more ombroils the fray." A late writer of that country, with the best means fo computing the number of works which never enter into the mess catalogues of Leipsic, has assured us, that, two years [illegible] there were upwards of ten thousand new books annually thrown into the arena, a large proportion of which are theories of society and political institutions, submitted to every mode of experiments and torture, analysis and combination. All modes and questions of government and civil economy are tossed into the crucible of German metaphysics; and of most of these reveries it is fair to say, that they are not so much fitted for Utopia as for Laputa. Their violence is often on a leval with their extravagance; and falling upon the combustible temperament of German students, they might be expected to produce insurrection or secrect conspiracy. These dangers, however, have hitherto been counteracted by three forces—first, by the austerity of the German governments; secondly by the vapoury character of German enthusiasm, which exhausts itself in showly speculation; thirdly; by the peculiar timidity of the Germam populace in all [illegible] considerable towns. Great cities there are only two in Germany: but even there the "same vitalic" character prevails. A German of low rank, whether young or old, is the most household, quiet, servile animal in Europe. This feature in German society was well known to the principal officers under Napolean, who kept in perfect ubordination, by a single [illegible] of musketeers, an extent of district which Spain would have required the superiutendance of several battalions. It is remarkable also, that none of the great German authors* Goe[illegible] in particular, ventured to breathe [illegible] syllable of discontent against Napol[illegible] so long as it was an act[illegible] do so. Multitudes, indeed, at [illegible] out of their hiding-places and [illegible] prose and verse; but it was when [illegible] Leipsic had banisned the enemy [illegible] Rhine. The fact, also that in so vast [illegible] as Germany no partisan warfare, no g[illegible] arose, except in the single instance of S[illegible] in 1809, is of itself a sufficient illustration of [illegible] emasculated character of Germany both up[illegible] and lower.

Hence, it is true, that whilst in L[illegible] Paris, Edinburgh, Dublin, all ranks, fro[illegible] gentleman down to the lowest of the m[illegible] sufficient cause, would fight with equ[illegible] throughout Germany the excitable [illegible] to be found only in the middle or[illegible] Some of these, indeed, as the *b*[illegible] numerous universities, are in a [illegible] of inflammation: but whe[illegible] prove as pugnacious in a re[illegible] that in the streets of Paris, a[illegible] quent sham duels with each othe[illegible] tionable as whether their courag[illegible] triotism are commensurate with the [illegible]

* Arndt, the author of the *Geist der Zeit*[illegible] came forward to own his book, so far as [illegible] learn, and at any rate, he left his publish[illegible] to be shot as his representative.

their manners. In one point, however, undoubtedly the tumults of Germans will wear a character even more sanguinary than those in Paris, There the soldiery, with the exception of the Swiss were not always in earnest. Generally they faltered, and acted with idecision, sometimes repelling the people actively when they were pressed upon with ferocious energy; but again resuming a defensive posture, or a posture but partially offensive as their assailants recoiled. In Germany, if conflictions on the same principles should arise, there will be no forbearance of that nature; so completely is the patriotic sympathy obliterated in the lower classes by the many local subdivision and district governments into which that country is splintered and so absolute is the menchanical subjugation of the soldier.

However, under every difficulty and discouragementit is too probable that great troubles, pregnant with change and ruin to the thrones of Central Europe, are at hand in Germany, Putting Poland out of the enquiry. (As a Russian appandage,) there are four leading kingdoms in the vast division of Christendom, Bavaria and Austria in Upper (or south) Germany—Saxony and Prussia in Lower (or north) Germany. The sovereigns of these, as most German states, are not personally oppressive, or odious to their subjects; many, indeed, of the German princes are enlightened and amiable men; and it may be said generally, that they have improved greatly within the last forty years. Previously to that era, the picture which the Margravine of Bareuth has drawn of her father, the king, horsewhipping the princesses of his family, or shooting his gentlemen on the large scale—and that her husband, the Margrave, pursuing the same amusement on the small ones—might be taken as fair representative portraits of the ruffians who swayed the German sceptres.

But personal merits make slight amends for institutions in many instances cruelly oppressive. No where is there a more mild and paternal prince than the Emperor of Austria; but no where is the popular voice more strongly gagged, or the oppression more absolute in every branch of the financal and judicial administration. Should the reservoir once burst, in which the accumulated grievances of five centuries are at present painfully confined, Austria, Bohomia, Nothern Italy, will be simultaneously deluged; urbulent Hungary will fall away from the empire; and, with respect to Austria in particular, it is to be feared that a timid people, caged and cabined hitherto, like the lunatics of former times, in chains and darkness, will be peculiarly ferocious, and incapable of self-restraint, on achieving a momentary deliverance from bonds. The Emperor himself might perhaps develope new features of character, of perilous provocation to an excited populace, on fiding himself, for the first time in his life, surrounded no longer by an awestruck population, dutiful as the menial servants of a nobleman, but by insolent and raging malecontents, demanding—not the donations of eleemosynary bounty, descending—from those who had no experience of the real operation and pressure of their grievances—but rights and immunities fatal to the tenure of his empire.

Bavaria is the last country from which an *original* movement of insurrection is to be expected.—The king, when prince royal, was popular in the highest degree; and being a truly enlightened man, with intentions thoroughly patriotic, he has improved the condition of his people, and discerned the signs of the times, so far as was possible for an eye looking downwards from the elevation of a throne. A popular influence, however, more fully sustained by the reaction upon Bavaria of tumults which can hardly fail to arise in neighbouring countries, will assuredly discover wants not visible to the most benignant king. Such reforms have, in that favoured land, a chance for being pacific.

In Saxony and Prussia it is that we may look for a fiery struggle. The government in both is stern and military; the jealousy mutual between the court and the people and the diffusion of political knowledge prodigious, in spite of every discountenance from the public authorities, (from the Court of Dresden, in particular, a discountenance which is continually increasing in harshness.) The intelligent population of it must be remembered, are sus- dictive feelings, gloomily cherished ears, as well as by the animating freedom. They conceive that pro- ere made to them at the time of the great ion in 1814, as bribes to their cordial co- ration in the service of those days. That was a service upon which kings and their people embarked with an equal interest, and it is well known, that in the enquiry which afterwards settled the general claims, considerions were granted to each crown in the ration the efforts made. Upon this arrangement overeign carried off the whole rewards, some share was confessedly due to their That was to have been redeemed by the e of their liberal engagements, which e been blankly disowned, or disin- aded. A day of vengeance has ked to secret societies, with the ing that event under a disguise ng names, has been extensively form- preparations have been made. We t deceive ourselves, the contagion of nes in Paris—the power of the exam- the overwhelming success—the frenzy of y—the thundering applause reverberated England, will overset all restraints of , and if the strongest military demons- on the part of the Prussian government erawe the movement, there will be an *immediate* explosion in that quarter of Europe. The newspapers have given us an article, under the date of Masstricht, which professes to be a cabinet order, from Berlin, adjuring all interference with the affairs of France, and allowing a free course to the expression of public opinion along the line of the Prussian frontiers. This article, though generally accredited by the journals foreign and domestic, wears some appearance of forgery. Supposing it to be authentic, what a concession to the spirit of the age, as contested with the policy pursued by Prussia forty years ago. What a proclamation of her panic.

Still more perilously situated are the Netherlands. So many ties of neighbourhood, familiar use of the French language, and old political connexions, unite the Low Countries with, France, that it will require something stronger than the Orange sceptre to repress the progress of the new opinions. Wherever the Rhine flows, we venture to predict, that within eighteen months this great river will water a country changed, or changing, in the spirit of its institutions. The cabinets of the continent are all in one and the same perplexing dilemma; resisting the freest intercourse with France, and the most liberal expression of sympathy with France, they fall at once into an angry collision with the fermenting popular enthusiasm—a collision which is not unlikely to anticipate the very crisis they fear, in seeking to prevent it. On the other hand, to allow unlimited indulgence to every city that may choose to bandy compliments and congratulations with the *commune* of Paris, is really nothing else than laying the foundation stone of a revolution, under the tacit sanction of government. States like England for ages, are privileged exceptions: England, with the ease and carelessness which belong to robust health, can stand the shock of wild republican ebullitions at dinner parties, or other scenes of public display. But the raw and undisciplined kingdoms of the continent will make a fearful inauguration of their newborn hopes, if they are permitted to build upon a revolution which will teach them that the French charter of 1814 was not sufficient in its concessions for the demands of rational freedom.

Of southern Europe we speak with more reserve. Those countries are under powerful political influences, but mixed and self-counteracting. Misrule assists the cause of revolution far and wide in Italy, and absolute disorganization in Spain and Portugal. On the other hand, Popish bigotry, to an extent unknown in Austria or Bavaria, throughout Spain, and very much in Portugal, throws its undivided force into the opposite scale. Personal questions, in some instances, interfere to disturb the calculation still further: and few prudent men would attempt to predict the course of events for six consecutive months. The Carlists in Spain, put down with so much difficulty two years ago, are again moving. The mercantile and *liberal* faction in Oporto, and elsewhere, are again putting out their feelers. Emissaries of revolt will be continually teasing the coasts of the whole Peninsula; and the grievous defect of personal respectability to the reigning sovereigns offers an encouragement to such attempts. In Northern Italy, perhaps the constitutional languor of the natives will yield at length to the double excitement from France and from Germany. But whatever may be the final tendency of the many schisms in both Peninsules, one thing is perfectly certain—that a long series of new and fierce distractions will be the immediate portions of these harassed (and of the Western Peninsula we may say—exhausted) countries.

These prospects are important to us at any rate—they become a thousand times more important in their relation to our domestic evils. On these, and the menaces they present, we would say a few words. It is the hackneyed artifice of political writers, either out of party violence, as a trick of rhetoric, or by way of stimulating attention, to speak of the country as on the brink of ruin; as though a mighty empire could so easily receive an impulse of that magnitude from the errors of some one individual, or of a single transitory cabinet. Extravagances of that kind are disdained by men of sense. And we have little need of hyperbole, where the grave realities before us are more than sufficiently alarming. The waters of the great abyss are again abroad. One deep is calling to another—trepidation and panic are spreading over the thrones of Europe: the friends of real liberty are perplexed, and uncertain of the course before them; no William Pitt is at hand to guide us; no "great leading angel" arises to dictate the destinies of Europe; nor could a second Pitt avail us in an age which would not brook the harsh temper of his imperatorial policy. We depend, therefore, upon the hope of moderation in the present French democracy, not upon any resources of our own, in the event of that hope failing. We rely, it seems, upon the mutable populace of Paris; and if they should deceive us, we are without compass or anchor. Yet in this state of acknowledged uncertainty, we hear one uniform shout of exultation ascending from men of every party—Whigs, Tories Bigots, Liberals, Radicals and Subscribers to the Holy Alliance!

After commenting at some length on the State of Parties in Great Britain—he concludes:

We have enlarged upon this question of constitutional parties, their Justificatiou, and their present condition as topics of especial interest and application to the great subject before us. Hence, reverting to the difficulty we stated we can understand why it is that all parties, and, amongst them, even Tories, in the present relaxation of their principles have united to applaud the great Revolution of Paris, of which some features are so suspicious, and the consequences as yet so indeterminate and so illimitable. Hence we perceive why so much thoughtless indignation has been poured out upon a paper in the Quarterly Review, which discusses M. Cottu's project of a Dictatorship in France, a paper in which we, who profess ourselves champions of civil liberty as it exists in Great Britain, can perceive much seasonable wisdom and nothing that is inconsistent with *our* constitution, provided the writer had more clearly explained himself upon the possibility of reconciling his schemes with the king's oath.

Hence also we explain some other phenomena also unaccountable, in the public meetings of the day; in particular the rashness with which men of judgment and cautious politics have prejudged the merits of a revolution so imperfectly unfolded. Three years ago they would have acted under a more vigilant sense of responsibility to known and authentic parties. At present, out of Parliament as within it, each man stands upon his separate and momentary view of political expediency, which are often as mutable as they are insulated and detached from all deliberate principles.

But anxiety for the future, at this tremendous epoch, swallows up all other considerations; and our thoughts continually revert to the miserable and fragmentary state of parties among us, more for what it bodes than what it explains; for the fearful dangers which it augurs, than for the mysteries which it interprets. Feelings of nothing less than awe subdue us, when we consider to what hands the Parliamentary management of this overwhelming interest will be confided, for perhaps the decisive period of its progress. Within the walls of Parliament there is even less cohesion or decipline of mutual support and consent than without. For if men outside the house have lost their old Parliamentary leaders and their most authentic monitors on the constitutional boundaries of political distinction, at least they have no such reasons, as many inside have created for themselves, to forget their principles. Ministers, who have hitherto exsisted by sufferance and the forbearance of their antagonists, and who, if they are to keep their places for another session, must now be as obsequious to the prevailing passions of the land, as they are despotic in their wishes, representatives of the nation, without union, plans, or leaders, trembling before their constituents, trembling before the journals of Europe, trembling before the organs of democracy and the tribunals of liberalism in London and Paris—such are the men who will eventually be called upon to discuss and to protect the solemn interests that are risked upon this revolution. Much will depend upon the voice of the English Parliament, if it could be hoped that it would be firmly and powerfully expressed in behalf of moderate counsels and the rights of every party. But the timid politician is rarely just; and it can scarcely be expected that the same men, or nearly so, who so lately betrayed the ancient gaurantees of their own domestic constitution, will contend with fidelity and earnestness for the revolutionary guarantees which are now become necessary for Europe.

Meantime, whatever becomes of these great interests, to which we shall return at intervals during the awful times which are preparing for us all—as citizens of a magnanimous nation, we point the public indignation to the atrocious spirit in which two or three of the London journals have endeavoured to awaken a spirit of raffian inhospitality and insult towards the aged Charles X., and the illustrious ladies, as innocent as they are unhappy, who bear him company in his exile. Our journal has coolly proposed to deny "a shilling to purchase bread for the family or a retreat for their afflictions. Another has pushed its brutality farther, and has called upon the people of Paris to consign their venerable Prince to the "pillory" and the "scourge!" Even the toasts given at some of the public dinners, though less unfeeling, have been violent and sanguinary. We are certain that the generous in France, as well as in England, would wish to spare even the criminal ministers any heavier punishments that exile for life. As to the royal family, they are consecrated by misfortunes in the eyes of all men of feeling. In both the revolutions of France some of them were the earliest sacrifices. Would to God we could believe—they were destined to be the last!"

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Crofton, H. M. 6th Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. Wilson, 26th N. I. from Kalludghee.
Lieut. Sinclair, Artillery, from Deckan.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Pearse, M. Engineers to Jaulnah.
Lieut. Col. Roome, 20th N. I. to Europe.
Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, 49th M. N. I. do.
Lieut. S. Landon, 16th Reg.. N. I. Baroda.
Capt. Slight Engineers, Khandalla.
Lieut. J. Bishop, Seroor.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28th. Ship Burnswick, George G. Rosindale, Master from London, left Portsmouth, 3d Sept. 1830, Touched Point de Galle, 10th Jan. 1831. left it 12th.
Passengers.—As per Courier of the 23th Inst.

30th. His Majesty's Ship Challenger, Chas. Howe Fremantle, Esq. Capt. from Cratchey, left 24th Jan. 1831.

Do. ship Sumdany, Abboobucker, Nacquedah, from Pello Penang, 15th Dec.
Passengers.—40 Natives.

31st Brig Hamedoo, J. Batta, Master from Columbo. 9th Jan. Cochin, 20th do. 1831
Passenger.—Cimamarcan and Servant.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30th. Ship Sir Ed. Paget, Wm. Bourchier Master, to Cape of Good Hope and London.
Passengers.—As per Courier of the 29th Inst.

Do. French Ship L' Ernest, A. Duftesne, Master, to Bordeaux, touching at Malabar Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Tri- las, Jean, Minerva, Huddersfield, Burnswick.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornw Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormus Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereag Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Ca Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, Ge Cruttenden, Virginia, Newton, Sumdany, Hamidoo

PORTUGUESE.—Brilliante, Cassadore.

PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.

SWEDISH.—Preciosa.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—

Do. Do. *Brig of War*—Tigris.

MADRAS.

The Fifth day's drawing of the Forty eighth Madras Government Lottery, Third class, took place on 18th January, 1831.

PRIZES.

No. 4983 a prize of 30,000 Rupees.

Nos. 3509 and 5771 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.

Nos. 7 and 647 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 222 291 1962 2664 3835 5830 and 583 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Nos. 113 180 471 520 717 983 1521 1616 2160 2554 3121 3536 3595 4501 5336 5415 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 120 *Rupees each.*

26	46	219	394	414	465	545	586
651	674	693	772	840	932	987	1226
1335	1610	1676	1708	1715	1734	1831	2109
2137	2143	2232	2272	2383	2501	2522	2541
2576	2602	2700	2701	2921	2925	2977	3012
3096	3186	3372	3376	3565	3683	3710	3737
3773	3782	3978	3987	3999	4005	4017	4090
4135	4290	4498	4547	4705	4758	4823	4877
4910	5018	5040	5136	5146	5184	5193	5196
5355	5468	5485	5545	5555	5624	5649	5776
5876							

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday the 18th Inst, at St. George's Church by the Rev. H. Harpen, Senior Chaplain, the Rev. F. Spring, Chaplain, to Maria, widow of J. Traill, Esq. late Assistant Surgeon on this establishment.

On the 28th December, 1830, at St. Mark's Church by the Rev. W. Malkin, B. A. Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cowen, of His Majesty's 62d Regiment to Miss Sarah Egan.

DEATH.—At Trichinopoly, on Saturday the 8th Instant, Mrs. Eleanora Trinder, in the 44th year of her age.

At Jaulnah, on the 5th Instant, Sub-Conductor Charles Buchan, of the Ordnance Department.

At Bangalore, on the 12th January, Charles Edward Tomlison Quarter Master Serjeant of the 14th Regiment N. I. aged 28 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—January 17, Brig Johannah, Captain W. Cathro, from Singapore 14th December, and Penang 16th January.

19, Brig Hindoostan, H. S. Rose, from Bombay 13th October. Do, Bark Edward Barnett, B. Richardson, from Point de Galle 24th December.

DEPARTURES.—January 15, Ship Alfred, Captain J. T. E. Flink, for St. Helena, and London; 16, Bark Edward and Eliza, Captain J. Halse, for Malabar Coast and Bombay, do. Schooner Devil, Captain R. Macalister, for Trincomalie.

January 16th. H. M. Sloop Zebra, Captain R. Pridham, on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

We understand that H. M. 31st Regiment (or Buffs) are coming down immediately from Boghpore to Fort William by water; and that H. M. 16th Foot will be removed from Fort William to Chinsurah, which is in future to be occupied by an entire Regiment. The 26th Foot (or Cameronians) are to be quartered at Meerut, and the 31st Foot now at Meerut are to occupy the new Barracks that are erecting at Kurnaul.—*Beng. Hurk. Jan.* 11.

A Correspondent has informed us, that letters have been received from some members of the Court of Directors to their friends here, communicating the very pleasing intelligence that the motion of Major Carnac to increase the salaries of Assistant Surgeons by 150*rs.* per mensem, had, after some discussion, been finally agreed to. We are not aware of the precise date, from which this augmentation is to take place—but the authenticity of our information is such that we have no hesitation in publishing it, as fact; and we heartily congratulate each individual of that deserving and talented class of servants on their good fortune.

We must say, however, that this resolution of the Hon'ble Court, is but a tardy act of justice; shears have been applied with the greatest severity to the Medical Service, and it is still to be regretted, that while in the humour, they were not induced to extend their benevolence.—*Beng. Hark. Jan.* 12.

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS.

The *Burrell*, Capt. Metcalf, anchored in Table Bay on Saturday last, with 189 male convicts on board for New South Wales. It appears that these hardened offenders during the voyage had concocted a diabolical conspiracy to murder the Captain and Crew, seize the vessel, and run her ashore on the coast of Brazil. The plot was fortunately discovered by the confession of one of the convicts, when just ripe for execution, and measures were immediately taken by the Captain for securing the ringle and defeating their designs. One of the p ers, it seems, was formerly in command *Burrell.*

SPAIN.

The *Times* of the 24th of August, in a and ably written article on the state of Sp speaks in terms of perfect confidence of speedy dethronement of "*divous.*" Measure for effecting

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ich that fine country has so
e late events on the other side
accelerate the object, but
the first cause.

AL ELECTION.

s been elected for Waterford,
B resfords ; Mr. O'Gorman
Mr. D. Callaghan for Cork ;
Meath ; and Mr. O'Connor
ou.

n's successful election as a
wealthy, extensive, and influ-
of York, free of expence, adds
many striking examples already
the progress of Liberal principles.
volution in France has had a power-
on the elections throughout Great Bri-
; for we find even Tories and Ministerial
ben addressing their constituents in praise of
he noble conduct of the French people. The
following is Mr. Brougham's address to the
of Yorkshire on his triumph :—

Clergy, Gentry, and Freeholders of the County of York.

men.—You have rewarded a life of
not useful, labour in the service of
, by bestowing upon me the highest
ch the constitution has placed in the
gift, and from the eminence to which
vour has raised me; I am already
d in surveying new fields to work in,
rich harvest of public good to reap.

Among the important truths which the
extraordinary event may teach the governments
all countries, there is one which it behoves
m not to slight. What earthly power could
ted me in triumph as member for the
y of York, but the concurrence of all
ic opinion with the principles of foreign
nd domestic policy which I am known to hold
sacred, and which, I am, as becomes me, intent,
at all times, in season and out of season, to
maintain ? I am a stranger among the hun-
dreds of thousands who, all over these immense
provinces, this grand division of the realm,
locked to hail my arrival among you, and to
my hasty canvass a triumphal progress. I
no connexion with you either by birth,
ossesions, or residence. I have little
rty any where : and rank or station I
none. Of what the vulgar do in power,
as utterly destitute as I am habitually
less : nor is any one likely to make the
alculation, of patronage ever being dis
d by one who has constantly refused all
l office. How, then, has it come to
that Yorkshire almost with one voice
sends me to parliament, and would, as is most
manifest to all the county, have given me,
with equal ease, another colleague of the same
principles, but that moderation in success
was wisely preferred to extended victory ? One
only answer can be given. My principles are
those of the community at large ; you are
resolved to be represented by one whose whole
life is regulated by an unquenchable hatred of
tyranny, whether in church or in state—in
England or in colonies—in the old world or in
the new—in France or in Spain, in Portugal
in Greece, in Italy.

"It is fitting that our rulers meditate well
on this lesson They profess much deference
for public opinion. They have now an exhi-
bition of its universality and its strength, far
more unequivocal than was ever afforded before,
and far more perilous to despise.

"I now respectfully take my leave of you.
To give you assurance of my grateful feelings
would be superfluous ; to give them expression
is impossible. But I pray you to accept my
congratulations upon the great victory you
have gained, and my earnest wish that its
influence may be as salutary as its renown will
be imperishable. And suffer me, at parting,
to carry your thoughts for one moment to
more distant scenes, in order to proclaim thr
exultations which I share with you, that anothe
glorious triumph for liberty has illustrated
these suspicious days. God be praised that
the towers of despotism have now been dashed
to the ground by the untameable spirit of the
French people ; its execrable minions scattered
in the air and the hopes of its well wishers among
ourselves blasted in an instant, and for ever.

"I am your faithful servant,
Ask-hall, August 7, 1830. H. BROUGHAM."

THE CANADAS.

Lt-General Lord Aylmer, the newly appoint-
ed Governor in Chief of the Canadas, arrived
here on Monday, with his lady and suite.
they embarked on board the Herald to day,
and as soon as the wind is fair that Ship will
sail for Quebec. She was paid the usual
advance of wages on Monday. Lt. General
Sir James Kempt will return to England,
Portsmouth, Augt. 1830.

PREPARING FOR THE HOUSE !

"Do, dear doctor, be so good as to drop in at
——Place, in the course of the morning, *by acci-
dent*— for I want you to see Mr. ——. He has
I verily believe, bid adieu to his senses—for he
is conducting himself strangely. To tell you the
he is resolved on going down to the House
ing, for the purpose of speaking on the
, and will, I fear, act so absurdly,
himself the laughing stock of the
— at least I suspect as much, from
ous. A

as my carriage was driving off on my first morning round. I knew Mrs,———, the fair writer of it, very intimately—as indeed, the familiar and confidential strain of her note will suffice to shew. She was a very amiable and clever woman— and would not have complained, I was sure, without reason. Wishing, therefore, to oblige her by a prompt attention to her request, and in the full expectation, from what I knew of the worthy member's eccentricities, of encountering some singular scene, I directed the horses heads to be turned towards ——Place. I reached the house about twelve o'clock, and went up stiars at once to the drawing-room, where I understood Mr.——had taken up quarters for the day. The servant opened the door and announced me.

"Oh—shew Dr.——in." I entered. The object of my visit, I may just say, was the very *beau ideal* of a county member ; somewhat inclined to corpulency, with a fine, fresh, rubicund, good natured face—and that bluff old English frankness of manner, which flings you back into the age of Sir Roger De Coverley. He was dressed in a long, grey woollen morning gown ; and, with his hands crammed into the hind pockets, was passing rapidly to and fro from one end of the spacious room to the other. At one extremity was a table, on which lay a sheet of foolscap, closely written, and crumpled as if with constant handling—his gold repeater and a half emptied decanter of sherry, with a wine-glass. A glance at all these paraphernalia convinced me of the nature of Mr.——'s occupation ; he was committing his *speech* to memory !

"How d'ye do—how d'ys do, doctor ?" he exclaimed, in a hearty but hurried tone ; "you must not keep me long : busy—very busy indeed, doctor." I had looked in by accident, I assured him, and did not intend to detain him an instant. I remarked that I supposed he was busy preparing for the house.

"Ah, right, doctor—right ! Aye, by ——, a d—d good hit, too ! I shall peg it into them to-night, doctor ! D——e, I'll let them know what an English County member is ! I'll make the house too hot to hold them !" said Mr.——, walking to and fro, at an accelerated pace. He was evidently boiling over with excitement.

"You are going to speak to-night, then, on the great—— question, I suppose ?" said I, hardly able to repress a smile.

"Speak, doctor ? I'll burst on them with such a view-hallo as shall startle the whole pack ! *I'll* shew my lord——what kind of stuff I am made of—I will, by—— ! He was pleased to tell the house, the other evening—curse his impudence !—that the two members for——shire were a mere couple of dumb-bells——he did by—— ! But *I'll* shew him whether or not *I*, for one of them, am to be jeered and flamm'd with impunity ! He doctor—what d'ye think of this ?" said he, hurrying to the table, and taking up the manuscript I have mentioned. He was going to read it to me, but suddenly stopped short laid it down again on the table, exclaiming, "Nay, d——e, I know it off by this time—so listen ! Have at ye, doctor.'

After a pompous hem ! hem ! he commenced, and with infinite energy and boisterousness of manner, recited the whole oration. It was certainly a wonderful—a matchless performance—parcelled out with a rigid adherence to the rules of ancient rhetoric. As he proceeded, he recited such astounding absurdities—such preposterous, high flown, Bombastes-furioso declamations—as, had it but been uttered in the House, would assuredly have procured the triumphant speaker six or seven distinct rounds of convulsive laughter ! Had I not known well the simplicity—the perfect *bohomie*—of Mr——, I should have supposed he was hoaxing me—but I assuredly suspected he was *himself* the hoaxed party—the joking-post of some witty wag who had determined afford the House a nights sport at poor Mr. ——'s expense ! Indeed I never in my life listened to such pitifully puerile—such almost idiotic *gallimetia*. I felt certain it could never have been the composition of fox-hunting Mr. ——! There was a hacknied quotation from Horace—from the Leptuagint, (!) and from Locke ; and then a scampering through the whole flowery realms of rhetorical ornament—and a glancing at every topic of foreign or domestic policy that could conceivably attract the attention of the most erratic fancy. In short there never before was such a speech composed since the world began ! And this was the sort of thing that poor Mr——actually intended to deliver that memorable evening in the House of Commons ! As for myself, I could not control my risible faculties ; but acompainied the peroration with a perfect shout of laughter ! Mr——laid down the paper, (which he had twisted into a sort of scroll) in an ecstacy, and joined me in full chorus, slapping me on the shoulder, and exclaiming—"Ah ! d——e, docter, I *knew* you would like it ! It's just the thing—isn't it ? There will be no standing me at the next election for ——shire, if I can only deliver all this in the house to-night ! Old Turnpenny, that's going to start against me, backed by the manufacturing interest—won't come up—and you see if he does !—Curse it ! I thought it was *in* me—and would come *out* some of these days. —They shall have it all to-night—they shall, by —— ! Only be on the look out for the morning papers, doctor—that's all !" and he set off, walking rapidly, with long strides, from end of the room to the other. I began

pose, and preventing the lamentable exposure he was preparing for himself. I could think of nothing else than attacking him on a sore point —one on which he had been hipped for years, and not without reason—an hereditary tendency to apoplexy.

"But, my dear sir," I, "this excitement will destroy you—you will bring on a fit of apoplexy, if you go on for an hour longer, in this way—you will indeed !" He stood still, changed colour a little, and stammered "What ! oh, d——e, appolexy ! You don't say so, doctor ? Hem ! how is my pulse ?" extending his wrist. I felt—looked at my watch, and shook my head.

"Eh—what, doctor ! *Newmarket*, ah ?" said he, with an alarmed air—meaning to ask me whether his pulse was beating rapidly.

"It is, indeed, Mr——. It beats upwards of one hundred and fifteen a minute," I replied, still keeping my fingers at his wrist, and my eyes riveted on my watch—for I dared not trust myself with looking in his countenance. He started from me without uttering a syallable ; hurried to the table, poured out a glass of wine, and gulphed it down instantly. I suppose he caught an unfortunate smile or a smirk on my face—for he came up to me, and in a coaxing but disturbed manner, said—"Now, come, come, doctor—doctor, no humbug ! I feel well enough all over ! D——n, I *will* speak in the house to-night, come what may, that's flat ! Why, there'll be a general election in a few months, and it's of consequence for me to do something —to make a figure in the House. Besides—it is a great constitutional"——

"Well, well, Mr.——, undoubtedly you must please yourself," said I, seriously ; "but if a fit *should*—you'll remember I did my duty, and warned you how to avert it !"—"Hem, a hem !" he ejaculated, with a somewhat puzzled air. I thought I had succeeded in shaking his purpose. I was, however, too sanguine in my expectations. "I must bid you good morning, doctor. I *must* speak ! I *will* try it, to night, at all events ;—but I'll be calm—I will ! And if I *should* die —but d— that's *impossible*, you know ! But if I should—why, it will be a martyr's death ; I shall die a patriot—ha, ha, ha ! Good morning, doctor." He led me to the door, laughing, as he went, but not so heartily or boisterously as formerly. I was hurrying down stairs, when Mr. ——re-opened the drawing room door, and called out, "Doctor, doctor, just be so good as to look in on my good lady before you go. She's somewhere about the house—in her *boudoir*, I dare say. She's not quite well this morning—a fit of the vapours—hem ! You understand me, doctor ?" putting his finger to the side of his nose, with a wise air. I could not help smiling at the reciprocal anxiety for each other's health simultaneously manifested by this worthy couple.

"Well, doctor, am not I right ?" exclaimed Mrs.——, in a low tone, opening the dining-room door, and beckoning me in.

"Yes, indeed, madam. My interview was little else than a running commentary on your note to me."

"How did you find him engaged, doctor ?—Learning his *speech*, as he calls it— ah ?" enquired the lady, with a chagrined air, which was heightened, when I recounted what had passed up-stairs.

"Oh, absurd ! monstrous ! Doctor, I am ready to expire with vexation to see Mr.——acting so foolishly. But it is all owing to that odious Dr. ——, the village rector, who is up in town now, and an immense crony of Mr.——'s. I suspected there was something brewing between them ; for they have been laying their wise heads together for a week past. Did not he repeat *the speech* to you, doctor ?—the whole of it ?"

"Yes, indeed, madam, he did," I replied, smiling at the recollection.

"Ah—hideous rant it was, I dare say !—I'll tell you a secret, doctor. I know, it was every word composed by that abominable old addle-head, Dr. ——, a doodle that he is !—(I wonder what brought him up from his parish ?) And it is he that has inflamed Mr.——'s fancy with making a *great hit* in the House, as they call it. That precious piece of stuff which they call a speech, poor Mr.—— has been learning for this week past ; and has several times woke me in the night with ranting snatches of it." I begged Mrs.—— not to take it so seriously.

"Now, tell me candidly, Dr.——, did you ever hear such nonsense in your life ? It is all that country parson's small beer trash ! I'm sure our name will run the gauntlet of all the papers in England, for a fortnight to come !" I said I was sorry to be compelled to acquiesce in the truth of what she was saying.

"Really," she continued, pressing her hand to her forehead, "I feel quite poorly myself, with agitation at the thought of to-night's farce. Did you attempt to dissuade him ? You might have frightened him with a hint or two about his tendency to apoplexy, you know."

"I did my utmost, madam, I assure you ; and certainly startled him not a little. But, alas, he rallied, and good humouredly sent me from the room, telling me, that, if the effort of speaking killed him, he should share the fate of Lord Chatham, or something of that sort."

"Preposterous !" exclaimed Mrs.——, almost shedding tears, with vexation. "But, *entre nous*, doctor, could not you think of any thing —hem !—something in the medical way—to prevent his going to the House to-night !—A —a sleepin doctor ?"

"Real

in the morning—and I will myself slip it into his wine at dinner."

In short, there was no resisting the importunities and distress of so fine a woman as Mrs.—— ; so I ordered about five and thirty drops of laudanum, in a little sirrup and water. But, alas, this scheme was frustrated by Mr.——'s, two hours afterwards, unexpectedly ordering the carriage, (while Mrs.——was herself gone to procure his *quietus*,) and leaving word he should dine with some members that evening at Brookes's. After all, however, a lucky accident accomplished Mrs.——'s wishes, though it deprived her husband of that opportunity of wearing the laurels of parliamentary eloquence ; for the ministry, finding the measure against which Mr.——had intended to level his oration, to be extremely unpopular, and anticipating that they should be dead beat, wisely postponed it *sine die*.

LITERATURE.

Travels to the Seat of War in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829 : with Sketches of the Imperial Fleet and Army, Personal Adventures, and Characteristic Anecdotes. By Captain J. E. Alexander, (late 16th Lancers), K. L. S., M. R. A. S., Cor. Mem. S. A. E. and M. G. S., Author of "Travels in Ava, Persia, and Turkey." 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1830. Colburn and Bently.

When Lieutenant Alexander, now Captain with a regiment of letters after his name, published his travels in 1827, we (*L. G.* 343, *et seq.*) spoke of them as slight in substance, but a "plain and interesting account" of the cursory observations he could make on such a Mazeppa-like journey. We added, "where there was nothing to be told, he has told nothing ; where preceding travellers had exhausted the *lions*, he has not been tedious ; and where there really was any thing to observe and record he has communicated his views in a pleasant and gentlemanlike manner."

On the present occasion we may repeat our words ; for these new volumes resemble the old ones in every respect. In May, 1829, the author sailed for Hamburgh ; and in little more than nine months he was back in London with his two octavos, having traversed, as he tells us, "through fire, frost, and plague," part of Germany, the Baltic, a considerable portion of Russia, the south coast of Crimea, the seat of the war then waging between Russia and Turkey, Russia (again as a prisoner), Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Hanover, Holland, the Netherlands, and the north of France ! ! He is a very human Puck, and will put a circle round the earth in (say) eighty minutes. Well might Dr. Busby write,

"When energising objects men pursue,
What are the wonders that they cannot do !"

Per ardua experti, indeed ;—if Captain Alexander does not become the greatest of all travellers that ever travelled, it will be in vain to quote the proverb, that practice makes perfection.

But it was impossible for any active, observant, and intelligent individual, like our countryman, to visit many of the scenes which he describes without acquiring a good deal of curious information ; and accordingly we find in those pages of his book which relate to the least known places, and particularly to their state during the sanguinary contest of which he was a partial witness, a fund of very agreeable reading. To the second volume, therefore, where, after his long route, he is upon newer ground than throughout his first, we turn at once, and open at Sevastopol, whither he was ordered to proceed and join the Russian fleet—for the Russians shewed themselves to be most jealous of every foreign presence.

"There was (says Capt. A.) always, during the war, a large force encamped on the heights behind Sevastopol. Some of the Turkish prisoners were employed in constructing new batteries towards Quarantine Bay. I saw them dragging materials on low waggons through the streets, and they naturally looked 'u things' as they shuffled along in thei trousers and slippers."

From Sevastopol Capt. A. navigated Sea in a brigantine with some Russian on board ; and on the voyage gathers some concerning the fall of Varna, which he asserts di not fall through treachery, as is believed. Having established himself in the admiral's ship (the distinguished and justly-esteemed Greig, commander-in-chief in the Black Sea) the author enumerates the fleet,—2 of 110, 4 of 84, 6 of 74, 3 of 90, 5 of 44 guns, besides smaller vessels,—and gives the following notice of th sailors and service.

"It is quite astonishing to think of the d lity of the Russian.* It frequently ha that not till the age of five-and-twen taken, a rough peasant with a bushy red from his village, and put on board which and the sea he has hitherto b tire stranger. He is immediately ma aloft, and in six months is as good a sa needs be. The messes consist of five an t men each ; and, after a glass of grog, they round a wooden vessel hung by cords from beams, and sup with their wooden spoons cash (millet) and butter, on alternate days with so

* "Docility" is not perhaps the best word scribe the adroitness and rapidity with which th sians improve in their naval tactics and discip officer assured us, that th awk

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and meat. This food, so superior to what the soldiers get, and which the admiral by his exertions obtained for his soldiers, shewed itself in their appearance, and also made them more forward in action. Every evening a party of the men used to assemble at the gangway to sing their national airs; and two excellent bands played by turns at the admiral's table. Sundays were distinguished by the lamps being lighted before a silver screen on which were paintings of the virgin and saints. The Priests and their congregation were as devout as their brethren on shore; still it was singular to see hundreds of sailors between decks, kneeling behind one another, and amongst the engines of death, and crossing themselves, and praying before their iconas."

After detailing some striking naval actions in the Black Sea, Capt. A. mentions the taking of Silistria.

"Success in every quarter was now beginning to crown the arms of Russia. Silistria fell after a vigorous resistance, and Diebitch obliterated the recollection of the disasters of the last campaign; there was none greater than that sustained after the Russians were obliged to raise the siege of this important place in the end of 1828. Thirty thousand men, on the retreat, died from the severity of the weather, and the destruction of their provisions. I formerly mentioned that the bread of the soldiers is packed in mat sacks, which cannot resist rain; consequently when the winter sets in, with continued wet weather, the consequences were dreadful: the general in command of the above forces, and a few of his officers, alone escaped; but he afterwards committed suicide."

The Russian fleet, in co-operating with the land forces, sailed along the coast, bombarding and taking many places, such as Misemvria, Ahielo, &c. These operations were somewhat different from European warfare; and we read the accounts with curiosity. For example:—

"In the Gulf of Burgas there is a very picturesque monastery on the rocky island of Anastasia: this was defended by a battery; and from the precipitous character of the shore, it might have held out for many days; however, after a few rounds from the fleet, the Turks displayed the signal of surrender, and the commandant came on board the Paris. The admiral immediately recognised him as an old Varna acquaintance, and asked him why he had not held out longer, and made a better defence?—He answered: 'You remember you gave me my liberty after Varna fell into your hands. I immediately went to the south, and got another command; but was again driven from that by the rapid advance of your troops, I became the binbashee (colonel) of the troops in Anastasia. It is true we could have held out many days, for we had guns, ammunition, and provisions in abundance; but of what use would it have been, and of what advantage is it for us to contend against our destiny? You have got to the south of the Balkan. We are driven from place to place: our holy prophet (with whom be peace!) is offended at us for the change of dress and the drill introduced by the sultan. He will not intercede for us with the great Ullah. But our punishment will not last for ever; and Ullah kerim! (God is merciful!) we may some day find rest for the soles of our feet; but now, if you send me away, I will, ere long, again become your prisoner; if in the mean time Azraël, the angel of death, does not summon me to my final account.'"

With the following d—d picture of war we conclude (at least this week, when works of more mind demand our attention) this slight notice of Captain Alexander's book. We read it, and we ask ourselves whether mankind are mad-men or friends?

"One night I happened to sleep in a turkish house, in the next apartment to a very intelligent young officer, Baron Schilling de Courland, of the Regiment of Azoff: we soon became intimate, and he related to me many anecdotes of his service during the campaign. He said [illegible] It is generally supposed, that after Schoumla [illegible] in a state of blockade, and the Balkan [illegible] by the pass of the Kempchek, that the [illegible] gave up the contest and fled on every [illegible]ion, after a mere show of resistance: this [illegible]wever, was not the case. Certainly they did not generally fight with the determined valour which they evinced at Brailow, Silistria, Varna, &c.: yet, on many occasions, their fanaticism and confirmed hatred of the Giours induced them still to oppose manfully the progress of the invaders; and to prefer joining their blessed prophet sooner than remain on earth, defiled as it was by the triumphs of the infidel over the sons of the faithful. I shall now relate an instance of this spirit of resistance in a small body of turks. The division of the [illegible] to which I belonged was advancing over [illegible]oken country at the foot of the Balkan. [illegible] Cossacks sent in advance to reconnoitre [illegible] that a village of a few hundred houses [illegible]cupied by the enemy, and shortly after[illegible]s, on ascending an eminence, we observed [illegible] village below us, in a narrow valley, and [illegible]mpletely surrounded by hills. There were [illegible]nclosures and gardens about it; and the dark green of graceful poplars set off the dazzling whiteness of a tapering minaret. But no smoke or signs of life appeared in the secluded village, until, looking more attentively through my [illegible]s, I descried two or three white turbans watching our movements from a detached house [illegible]us. As the village had [illegible]

had seen: they allowed the flag, with the escort, to approach and parley. Their reply to the summons was, 'We spit on the beards of the Giours, and set them at defiance. We have sent away our old men, wives, and children, to a place of safety; and there are three hundred of us here who have sworn on the Koran i sher-reey never to leave the place alive. Carry this our answer to your chief, and tell him to choose another road; for his lies not through this village, except over our bodies!' This insulting answer, to such an overpowering force, was immediately followed by the simultaneous advance of several parties of Russian infantry by the different roads which led into the village; but the moment that the head of the columns was sufficiently exposed, a sharp volley was sent from the houses on each side, which caused many of the Russians to bite the dust, and the rest to fall back. Again they rallied, and endeavoured to penetrate into the village, under the fire of covering parties posted in the gardens; but every man who exposed himself was shot dead; and the troops were compelled to keep out of the fatal aim of the Turkish tophaicks. The general, enraged that his men should be thus repulsed by so small a number, gave orders to fire the village at all risks: a few Cossacks accordingly crept with their usual cunning towards the wall of a house, and succeeded in setting fire to the roof of it: the wind aided their efforts; the flames rapidly spread over the village, and the black smoke curled over the trees. Every one was prepared to intercept the Turks, when they should attempt to make their escape from their burning habitations. The fire continued to rage: one by one the roofs fell, and sent up clouds of sparks into the air; but still no Turks appeared. The avenues were strictly guarded, but in vain; the whole village was now a smoking heap of ruins, and every man looked at his neighbour, and inquired what could have become of the defenders of it. A few blackened corses attested the fact that this gallant band of three hundred preferred a horrible death on their own hearths, to gratifying the Russians by suffering themselves to be bayoneted as they fled."

O Marathon! what are thy glories? O victors! what are your victories?—*Literary Gaz. Augt.* 28.

MISCELLANEA.

OPENING FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE TO CHARLES STREET.—The intended new street from Waterloo Bridge to Charles Street, Covent Garden, and from thence to Plumtree Street, Bloomsbury, is, at length, decided upon, and will be commenced immediately; the warrant for that purpose was issued to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests on Thursday last week. The houses of Messrs. Webber, wine-merchants, Davis, hatter, and Meaden, bookseller, in York Street, facing Charles Street, will come down, whilst those of Messrs. Kesteven, clothiers, and Black and Young, booksellers, will, with the necessary alterations, form the corners of the new street. The upper end of the east side of Bow Street, facing Covent Garden Theatre, will be formed into a handsome crescent, for which designs have been submitted and approved; and by these means the width of the opening into Long Acre will be increased. Immediately facing, a new street will be erected by the Mercers' Company from Long Acre to Plumtree Street, of which Houlditch's, the coachmaker, will form the corner. One side of Plumtree Street is to be taken down to increase its width; and the London University, it is said, will forego, for public convenience, its right of private way; and thus what has so long been considered a desideratum by many persons will be accomplished—a spacious and convenient thoroughfare from the Great Northern Road to Waterloo Bridge.—*Morning Herald.*

FLEET MARKET.—Farringdon Street, which for space and workmanship surpasses any thing of the kind in this country, is now completed at an expense of 10,500*l.* At seven o'clock on Saturday evening, all the barriers were removed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF DUBLIN.—The letters from Dublin describe the Mayor and Corporation of Dublin as in terrible dumps in consequence of a double disappointment to which they have lately been subjected. It seems they voted an address to the King, which the Mayor was specially anxious to present in person, to secure the honours usually conferred in such cases. Sir Robert Peel had not, however, forgotten the political offences of the Corporation; and they were coldly informed that the Address must be sent through the Home Office. A second application was made, and a similar answer returned. In consequence, the address has not been sent. This was not all. At the fete given by the Duke of Northumberland in honour of the King's birth-day, none of the Corporation were invited except Alderman Kenney, the only one who voted for Mr. Grattan! and at that same fete, who should appear by invitation but Mr. Shiel! The Mayor and Corporation are, it is said, in high dudgeon, and threaten bloody vengeance on the person or persons unknown to whom they owe their disgrace.

SCOTCH ELECTIONS.—The election for the Perth and Dundee boroughs took place on Monday at Forf[illegible]ing boroughs [illegible]ie and [illegible]

smallest degree. The tendering of a vote for Dundee was a paltry quirk. The borough is disfranchised, and its affairs are at present in the hands of a commission. It has no Magistrates, no Council, nor any political existence. Colonel Ogilvie will therefore sit, beyond all question. The object of the tendered vote is evidently to flatter the Government by an appearance of devotion to its candidate; whose return in the mean time will insure the vote of an additional Ministerial member on the address, should his vote be called for. We have heard of other *local* motives, of a still less respectable kind; but that is parish business, which we do not discuss. In the Dunfermline boroughs, Mr. Dourin of Appin, a regular Ministerialist, has been thrown out, and a Mr. Johnstone, of Straiton, in the county of Linlithgow, returned. The returning borough in this case was South Queensferry. There were a number of protests on both sides, of the ordinary character: whether they will furnish a case for a petition, we do not know. Mr. Johnstone is a gentleman of independent fortune and character.

THE EX-MINISTERS OF FRANCE.—It seems probable that all the Ministers will be sentenced to death, the absent *par contumace*. It is not, however, supposed that the sentences will be executed, unless on Polignac and Peyronnet, nor on them if the projected law, abolishing the punishment of death, shall have previously passed, which it possibly may. Their defence will of course turn on the legal interpretation of the Charter. If they can show that it left the sovereign free to do what he attempted to do, they must be acquitted; but it will be difficult to show this even to an unprejudiced person. From the proceedings already commenced in the French Courts against the late Ministers, it does not appear that Government will be called on to confiscate their fortunes; they will soon be pretty well confiscated without its assistance. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* contains the report of an action by a female on the behalf of her children for the loss they have sustained by the death of their father, who was shot while going on his lawful business during the recent disturbances. The plaintiff argued, that the ordinances which led to the resistance of the people, and the firing of the gendarmerie and soldiers, were the illegal act of the Ministry, and contended for 1000*l.* damages; which were immediately given. The judgment was pronounced in default; but there seems no doubt that such action is maintainable, and that hundreds of thousands of similar actions may be brought, whether the Ministers escape with their heads or without them.

FRENCH GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.—The *Revue de Paris* has published a list of the persons connected with the Parisian press who have been appointed to office under the new Government. Twenty-seven cases are mentioned by the *Revue*, in which editors, principal and secondary, have been called not to subordinate, but high offices. The *Revue Francaise* alone furnishes—M. Guizot, Minister of the Interior and Councillor of State; the Duke de Broglie, Minister of Public Instruction and of Worship; M. Alexandre de Labordes, Director of the Fine Arts; M. Benjamin Constant, President of the Committee of Legislation in the Council of State; M. C. Dunoyer, Prefect of the Department de L'Allier. These are great names. It is but proper, however, to say, that the *Constitutionnel* denies althogether the statement of the *Revue de Paris*, so far as the *Constitutionnel* is concerned. Nine of its contributors have been called on to serve the public in any other capacity than their usual one.

TRANSMIGRATIONS OF A SHIP ON THE STOCKS.—The three-decker now building at Cherbourg forms a page in the history of France. This beautiful vessel, when laid on the stock in 1812, received the name of the presumptive heir of the crown of the French empire, and was called *The King of Rome*. In 1814, great was the eagerness to make every thing disappear that brought to recollection the Imperial Government, in particular proscribed names, and the ship was christened the *Inflexible*. Napoleon returned from Elba in 1815, and the *King of Rome* reigned again until the end of the hundred days, when the name *Inflexible* was resumed. But when the *Child of the Miracle*, as the author of the Martyrs called him, was born, the flatterers re-baptised the vessel the *Duke of Bordeaux*. Finally, still following the fortune of France, the Duke of Bordeaux is dismissed from the stern, and the vessel is now consecrated to the laurels of *Friedland—Constitutionnel.*

EXTENT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PARTICIPATION IN THE SCHEMES OF POLIGNAC.—In the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday, we see a letter from Colonel Jones to the Editor, which gives what appears to be a circumstantial account of the connexion between the English and French Ministers. We can of course add nothing to the authority of this document, which must rest entirely on the character of its patriotic author. Colonel Jones has ample opportunities of acquiring knowledge on these subjects, and he is wholly above the suspicion of manufacturing it. The account is curious, view it in what light we may. It runs thus:—"The Duke of Wellington is not to be accused of having formed the Polignac Administration, nor of having either plan[illegible]

made to him, and that he was [illegible]
fidence of the Ambassador [illegible]
Prince Polignac, we can p[illegible]
out any apprehension of de[illegible]
reason to belive that he h[illegible]
ledged that he approved of [illegible]
Polignac to be First Minist[illegible]
advised that ill-fated man, [illegible]
him on the matter, to accept o[illegible]
posed by Charles the Tenth.
the story, it runs thus:— Th[illegible]
France, dissatisfied with the M[illegible]
nistration as being too libera[illegible]
the Royal Family and the Congr[illegible]
termined to be rid of it, and [illegible]
Polignac to hurry from this country [illegible]
form a new Administration agreea[illegible]
views of the Tuileries. Prince Polignac [illegible]
communicated his master's wishes to the Duk[illegible]
of Wellington, and consulted him thereon. Th[illegible]
Duke's advice was "Go, form your administra[illegible]
tion, and do as I have done—put down al[illegible]
party—make yourself Minister for [illegible]
Affairs, and then we can go on and se[illegible]
affair of Greece as agreeably and mo[illegible]
than we have already begun it;" [illegible]
Statesman-Duke totally forgetting [illegible]
France there were only two parties—[illegible]
and the People—and that the result o[illegible]
ing to put down the latter would [illegible]
destroy the former. The Duke totall[illegible]
there were no place-seeking, unprincipled [illegible]
nor servile, accommodating, boroughmon[illegible]
Tories in France, as he had found in [illegible]
gland; that there it was an indignant [illegible]
virtuous people, against a wicked, ignora[illegible]
and bigoted family, who was in noways [illegible]
nected with them, and who had be[illegible]
forced upon them by the foreigner's bay[illegible]
at a period of despair and disorganizati[illegible]
occasioned by military despotism. Though[illegible]
the Duke of Wellington was delighted that
Polignac should be the Premier of France,
yet he was confounded at the nomination of
many of his colleagues, as he knew and felt
they were and must be offensive to France;
but as the *whole* answered his purpose
did not remonstrate. Moreover, his
master, highly dissatisfied that the R[illegible]
sentatives of the people should presu[illegible]
lecture the royal authority of M jesty,
ly approved of his brother's conduct i[illegible]
solving them. Metternich, through his
Appony, might have urged on Polign[illegible]
Charles to measures of violence and trea[illegible]
Wellington only advised them to be c[illegible]
how they moved. He was satisfied wi[illegible]
repeated assurances, that no resistance would
be made by the people; for ever was it
repeated to him, when he expressed alarm—
"La France ne se remuera pas; il n'y aura
point de remuement—il n'y aura que quelques
mauvaises êtres qui s'y opposeront; nous les
mettrons bas; L'armée est à nous; nous
pouvons nous y fier." The King, his Family,
his Ministers, and his rotten Court, fully
relied on their own supreme power, the fidelity of the soldiery, and the passiveness
of the people; so much so, that they made
no preparation for resistance, and a few
days only were required to overwhelm them."

INJECTION OF WARM WATER INTO THE VEINS IN HYDROPHOBIA. C. D. ætat. 31, of a strong constitution was some time ago bitten by a dog in the right foot: no attention was paid to the wound, which speedily healed. The dog having disappeared immediately after the accident, it could not be ascertained whether it was affected with rabies or not. On the 15th of July, about six weeks after the infliction of the bite, he felt slightly indisposed, and complained of stiffness along the back: on the 16th and 17th he seemed to labour under great mental depression, and on the 18th became delirious; he was bled, and had leeches to the neck, and was ordered mucilaginous potions, which he took with some reluctance. Having been brought to the Hotel Dieu, on the 18th, at nine o'clock in the morning, he was soon afterwards seized with convulsions, and all the symptoms of hydrophobia; he violently pushed back all fluids and bright bodies, and struck at the persons around him, so that it was necessary to confine him with the strait waistcoat. He talked much about his having been bitten by a dog, and earnestly entreated those who came near him to kill him. At half past ten he began to spit around him. The secretion of saliva was very abundant, and continued to be so till the last moment of his life. It was white, viscous, and spumous. He used much effort to throw it off, and it frequently ran over his chin. He was also frequently seized with sickness and nausea, but without vomitting. MM. Petit, Caillard, and Bally, decided on the injection of warm water into the veins, and the operation was performed at 11 o'clock by B. Sanson. About a pint of blood was previously taken, and between seven and eight ounces of warm water were injected. No accident took place during the operation, and the patient appeared to be somewhat more calm immediately after it. This improvement was however, transitory; the convulsions speedily returned, and he died at about three o'clock without much struggle.—*Lancet.*

SUFFOCATION.—On Wednesday [illegible] an unfortunate man named Joseph H[illegible] fallen asleep in the forecastle of [illegible] tracer at Griffin's Wharf, a can[illegible] set fire to some shavings; and [illegible]